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Four Hundred Years.

In the widespread jubilation which the recent tragic events in North Africa have evoked, a real if an unintentional injustice has been done to the unfortunate Spanish nation. To the critics who have recognized in the fighting about Melilla an effort to renew in Africa colonial fortunes ruined in America the tragedy of the present hour is hidden completely. Not to extend but to retain the remnants of an empire, the Spanish monarchy has risked its existence. Not to revive the dreams of CHARLES V., but to maintain the few paltry footholds left after 400 years of fighting, ALFONSO XIII. has put his very throne in jeopardy. National honor, the history of a race, could hardly deserve less at the hands of its sovereign.

There is a sad significance in the anniversary which the guns of Melilla celebrate. It is 400 years exactly since Spanish arms triumphed in North Africa, and Oran, Algiers and Bougie were conquered for Spain. It was in 1509 that these conquests were made, and in 1535 CHARLES V., with his celebrated Admiral, ANDREA DORIA, captured the Goletta and made Tunis also a Spanish vassal State. As for Melilla, four years after COLUMBUS set sail for America this peninsula fortress passed to Spain. All that has happened since has been in small the story of Spain herself, the story of attrition, of declining greatness illumined only by the glory of brave deeds and impossible feats of courage which but postponed the inevitable.

The visitors to Oran to-day find at every turn the evidences of Spanish occupation. For almost 300 years, with a single brief interruption, Oran was Spanish territory. From the hills beside the city on a clear day one sees the Sierra Nevada in Spain, and every rock and ravine has been the scene of struggles innumerable. For the story of Oran is the story of Melilla: 300 years of siege, ending, as it now seems as if the present siege must end, when Spanish troops at last sallied away. The traveler who enters the beautiful bay of Algiers sees almost as his first landmark the Penon, the lighthouse of the old regime, built by Spanish hands upon the little islets that gave Algiers its name. For nearly nine years of daily bombardment a Spanish garrison maintained itself, surrendering at last, yielding to the apparent destiny of Spain in North Africa.

To-day Oran is a French city, with broad avenues, splendid buildings and the color of a city of metropolitan France. Of its 100,000 people half are of Iberian extraction, the language of its streets is quite as much Spanish as French. Even in Algiers, one of the most populous of the quarters suggests Malaga rather than Marseilles. But the future of Tunis, Algiers and Oran, this belongs to the French and not the Spanish. Three hundred years of fighting has been in vain, and the history of lost causes must include that of Spain in Eastern Barbary. Since the days when CHARLES V. gathered a broken army under the walls of Algiers and fled, the ebb tide has remained constant.

Of all the future in North Africa, which 400 years ago opened so broadly to the Spanish, only Melilla and Ceuta are left. They are the tombstones rather than the signboards of empire, however, and there is a certain cruelty in ascribing to the present Spanish campaign either the ambition or the desire of conquest. The truth, of course, is that it is only another day in the four centuries of siege, another of the fatal days, it seems. Is it to be the last? By the agreements of France, Great Britain and Spain, which the subsequent Algiers conference impaired without actually destroying, this Rifian coast, so long watched by Spanish garrisons in Melilla and Ceuta, was finally allotted to Spain to rule. From the right bank of the Sebou to the mouth of the Muluya the primacy of Spain was conceded as of right, the recognition of claims that came from the day of COLUMBUS.

The great empire of North Africa, of course, has passed to France. Out of the wreckage there has been left to Spain this pathetic fraction to have—she can hold. Her failure here can mean but one thing. Already French troops garion Oudja and Casablanca. Across the Algerian frontier 60,000 French regulars, not conscripts, but soldiers of the legion and native troops of battle training, are waiting. If the troops of ALFONSO XIII. fail, if the present boy king adds his name to that of the great CHARLES V. on the long list of African failures, the end cannot, seemingly, long be postponed—and Melilla may follow the course of Oran and become a Spanish city under

the French flag, and Ceuta complete the humiliation that Gibraltar must ever have for the proudest of peoples.

Not for conquest, then, but against destiny, Spain is fighting the fearful fight at Melilla. It is not the beginning of a new story—the effort to turn over to a fresh page in colonial greatness—that has caused this bloodbath on the Rifian coast. It is not invasion; but defence, the latest, perhaps the last page in a siege 400 years long. Only the most unfeeling and unsympathetic of critics, therefore, can fail to see in the tragedy at Melilla an appeal to sympathy rather than to censure. Not to have fought at Melilla would have earned for Spain the one reproach that in 400 years of empire she has never yet deserved—not even in her darkest century, which began with Saragossa and ended at San Juan.

Mr. Tawney's Contribution.

Representative JAMES A. TAWNEY of Minnesota obtained on Tuesday permission from the House to print in the *Congressional Record* an article which he had prepared in answer to what he considered an unfair attack on Congress from the pen of CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, president of the State University of Wisconsin, which appeared in a recent number of *The World's Work*. Mr. TAWNEY was especially censured in Dr. VAN HISE's article on the ground that he was the author of "a section in the sundry civil bill which prohibits the scientific corps of any of the departments at Washington from doing any work for any commission, council or other similar body appointed by the President."

Mr. TAWNEY points out that this sentence should have included the word "unauthorized" before the word commission, a fact which Dr. VAN HISE overlooked or ignored. As to the limitation put by Congress on expenditures in behalf of unauthorized bodies Mr. TAWNEY says:

"An erroneous impression has been created relative to the status of the numerous commissions created by President ROOSEVELT, among which were the Conservation Commission, the Inland Waterways Commission, the President's Homes Commission, the Country Life Commission and the Council of Fine Arts. In some instances the members of these commissions served without compensation, while in others they received compensation out of appropriations made for different departments of the Government and were given the power by Executive order to use the time and services of employees of various departments to assist them in their work."

"In justification of the attitude of Congress toward these commissions and the legislation enacted during the last session of the Sixtieth Congress affecting them and their future existence, attention is called to the fact, which is either overlooked or studiously avoided by those who condemn the action of Congress in respect to them, that although they held themselves out to be regularly constituted governmental agencies they were in fact created without authority of law, as there exists no statutory authorization for their appointment. Furthermore, they existed and carried on their work in violation of law, for the statutes of the United States provide that no executive officer of the Government shall incur any obligation which requires the expenditure of money from the Federal Treasury unless such obligation has been previously authorized by law. They also provide that no person shall be appointed to any office of any kind in the service of the Government which has not been previously authorized by law, and prohibit any officer of the Government from accepting voluntary service from any person."

The article by Mr. TAWNEY was submitted to the editors of *The World's Work*, who, while they were quite willing to print "a short statement concerning the personal reference" to Mr. TAWNEY, declared that in their "judgment an article on this subject is not good editorial policy." With their management of their publication no one has a right to quarrel. Yet it is fortunate that Mr. TAWNEY had a medium through which to communicate to the public for his remarks the section in the sundry civil bill to which Dr. VAN HISE objected reads as follows:

"That hereafter no part of the public money, or of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made by Congress, shall be used for the payment of compensation or expense of any commission, council, board or other similar body, or of any member thereof, or for expenses in connection with any work, or the results of any work or action of any commission, council, board or other similar body unless the creation of the same shall be or shall have been authorized by law; nor shall there be employed by detail, heretofore or hereafter made, or otherwise, personal service from any executive department or other Government establishment in connection with any such commission, council, board or other similar body."

It would seem entirely unnecessary to explain the full propriety, to say nothing of the necessity, of such a restriction on the expenditure of public money. Yet the political developments of the last few years have indicated a growing public disregard of the proper functions of the legislative department and a constantly increasing blind faith in the Executive. Congress in exercising its legitimate control over expenditures is constantly assailed and blackguarded, while the Chief Executive, usurping powers, violating the laws and assailing the very existence of democratic government, has been continually exalted as the only guardian and protector of liberty in the land.

A New Deal in Colombia.

The resignation of President REYES and the causes for his action are unfortunate and much to be regretted. It may be that Colombia has better men for the position, but they have not yet convinced the world of their superior abilities. It may be that VALENZUELA, who now seems to stand at the head of the line of probable successors, will build on the Reyes foundation and carry the nation to the high plane on which all would be glad to see it stand.

General REYES, being human, had his faults, and some of his methods may have been questionable. It is evident that in spite of his notable achievements he did not have the support of his people. He violated political traditions openly and flagrantly. He refused to make mere politics the supreme purpose of national administration. He essayed reforms. He strove for peace with neighbors and for sound conditions at home. His purposes and his methods appear to have been too radical, too

businesslike for a country which has been for many years dominated by mere politics and controlled by politicians. The transition from mere political machination to good government appears to have been too abrupt for the Colombian stomachs, and REYES retired apparently in despair if not in disgust. His course lays him open to the charge of being a "quitter." A stronger man would have stayed and fought the battle to a conclusion. That he did much for his country during his incumbency is shown by the records. That he was not quite big enough to bring his work to a triumphant ending is a cause for regret.

The immediate and special trouble leading to the resignation of General REYES is the three cornered treaty between the United States, Panama and Colombia. Panama ratified the treaty; the United States gave its approval with restrictive clauses attached; and Colombia has thus far failed to reach an agreement. Whether General REYES does or does not regard the terms and provisions of the instrument as just and fair to his country is immaterial. He deemed it best for Colombia to take what it could get and make no more fuss about it. His countrymen appear to take a different view of the case, although it is difficult to see what he can possibly hope to gain by a refusal to ratify the treaty. They are dealing with a big nation, and it sometimes happens that in such cases it is best for little nations to put some of their sensitiveness in their pockets along with such cash as may be offered them.

This, although perhaps the leading incident in the present experience, is only one of the factors in the situation. General REYES resigns, but he can look back over a record of notable achievements. He leaves his country in vastly better shape than it was when he took control a little more than four years ago. Colombia's many friends in the United States hope that his successor, whoever he may be, will at least equal REYES's record.

The Doom of Print?

The ingenious Mr. WELLS has predicted a time when the day's news will be given to the world through the medium of gigantic mouthed megaphones. There will be no writing, no reading in those happy days. Books will have been abolished, the gentle art of typesetting as forgotten as is to-day the secret of archaic Tyrian dyes. Those who lived by the pen perished by the pen (better say by the publishers). And what, we ask our startled reader, would be the consequences if all the libraries, Carnegie and otherwise, all the printing presses, all the paper, ink and scribbles were suddenly to vanish?

Such a condition may be easier imagined than described. Say, for an example, that a universal, beneficent tyrant succeeded in abolishing books for a century; wouldn't his monument in enduring marble and gold be erected by admiring and succeeding generations? Instead of miles of obituary notices, wouldn't his effigy in ivory and diamonds pass from hand to hand as a thing sacred? The world has for so many centuries been dominated by the superintention of the printed word that the silencing of ink for at least one hundred years would bring forth nations composed of thinkers and warriors. Oculists would go out of business. Teaching in the open air, in the manner of ancient Athens, would again find popular favor. The orator would top the novelist, and the Bryans and Roosevelts of that far away epoch—reticent, taciturn temperaments—would cast aside the pen for the speaking trumpet. Frabjous days, indeed!

There are too many books, too many readers, and only recently Mr. HAROLD GORST has told us that if we never read we should be more original. Down with a perverting literacy, we are all being smothered under the domination of some fellow's ideas! There is but one remedy (as we do not approve of the torch) and that is to stop reading. Banish the book for the golf stick or billiard cue or motor car. Anything but the printed pages. And then we shall all be happy, say the book haters. If you haven't time for golf, billiards or motoring, there is walking and politics. Both are refreshing to the mind.

Was it MARK TWAIN who told the story of the traveler in Texas? Hungry and exhausted, he sought a hotel, a mere shack, but unequivocally suggestive of food and shelter. He asked for the day's menu card. Corned beef and mustard, he was informed, comprised the bill. "But I don't like corned beef," he petulantly exclaimed. "Thunder and lightning," remarked the gaunt landlord, "there's the mustard, isn't there?" Books are the mustard of life, for which many would give up its corned material. Mr. WELLS's prophecies will never be realized.

Some Atlanta Quandaries.

Little JOE BROWN has been inaugurated as Governor of Georgia only to find himself with a Hoke Smith Legislature on his hands and every avenue of conservatism blocked by grinning anarchy and wild-eyed populism. Among other things it appears that he pledged himself during the campaign to veto any measure intended to amend or change or otherwise interfere with the prohibition laws then in existence and which were at that time regarded as entirely satisfactory. He was under some suspicion as a reactionary and he made the promise to relieve uneasy minds. It now appears, however, that near beer and other ladylike concoctions current in Georgia are not the innocent foundlings the prohibitionists had fancied, and lo! a local statesman has come forward with a bill for their emancipation.

The Governor has already sworn that he will not meddle with the halcyon arrangement he found awaiting him, so here is a dilemma, full fledged and rampant. If we understand the Hon. JOSEPH M. BROWN he will regard that campaign compact as sacred and act accordingly, which brings Trouble No. 1 easily within view.

Again, the Georgia State Senate has

just adopted a bill making it a penal offense to speak disparagingly of a woman's honor. Perfect gentlemen themselves, they want to increase the crop by legislation. Their idea is to proclaim through the medium of the statute books the high ideals which have made them what they are, and thus enable less favored mortals to enter into their feelings and peradventure imitate their serene behavior, if under a species of compulsion. We did not know that Georgia gentlemen needed such solemn reminders of a duty hitherto regarded as obvious. We are not sure we know it now. But it is plain enough to us that this effort on the part of a lot of would-be transformers blockaded into decan persons by statutory enactment will prove a dismal failure. If it gets through the House and is presented to the Governor in anything like its original shape our little friend will find himself confronted by Trouble No. 2.

All is not lost in Georgia, however, for whatever foolish and mischievous pagantry the Legislature may be bent upon, there is the Rev. Dr. L. G. BROUGHTON of Atlanta, who is earnestly striving to instruct the lawmaking body in its obligations, and to wear it from vain things to the paths of simple common sense. For example, the reverend doctor has just addressed the Legislature urging the propriety of introducing into the public school curriculum a department of cooking and housekeeping. Apparently he is in favor of banishing the "new Caesar," botany, speculative philosophy, the higher mathematics and a few other studies which are now drummed into school children to the pride of their parents and the honest amazement of educated persons who may encounter them in later life, and of substituting a course of cookery and housekeeping, which may possibly be of service to somebody in the long run of events. We do not know what measure of success the Rev. Mr. BROUGHTON is likely to achieve. Our opinion is, however, that it ought to be easier to make a good cook out of a Georgia girl than to curb a Georgia hoodlum by threatening him with punishment for responding to his congenial instincts.

Nevertheless, it is plain that Governor JOE BROWN has hot times ahead of him unless he makes up his mind to proceed according to his lights and without the fear of prohibitionists and Cracker Chatterfields before his eyes. That is what he will do unless we miss our guess; but there's no telling in these perilous times, and we must wait and hope.

"It is very important that that dam bill should be passed," said Senator Fiske. The serious of the Senator from Maine came so unexpectedly that the Senate was convulsed with laughter.

What a rollicking sense of humor the Senators have!

A veteran soldier who "treated" an old comrade to a glass of beer in Washington State has been sent to jail for thirty days. Truly it requires a sacrifice to be hospitable under enlightened self-government.

Aids to Memory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: That "Forgetful" cannot combine his thoughts is very evident from the diffuse introduction to his letter. Has he ever tried to listen to a lady talk while he himself is thinking of something far different from her conversation?

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FRUIT TREE AND WOODLAND PESTS.

Dr. L. O. HOWARD, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, just returned from an extensive tour abroad for the purpose of inspecting in his line of research, has been impressed with the necessity for a national inspection law which would prevent the invasion of woodlands, orchards, parks and lawns by such pests as the gypsy and brown-tail moths and other enemies of trees. In lieu of such a law Dr. HOWARD is organizing the resources of his department to vanquish these myriad hosts of pestiferous enemies. He has imported many varieties of parasites which are the natural enemies of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, and these are to be scattered through the New England States and wherever these moths have made their disastrous way.

The United States, alone among the great nations of the world, has hitherto shown an indifference to the pests which they upon trees and depoll our orchards and lawns. The pests, therefore, inflicting enormous damage are becoming more numerous and extending the area of their operations year by year is sufficient reason why an organized resistance to them should be made, which can only be effective if directed by intelligence and a better knowledge of how to meet this insect invasion in an effective way—a knowledge which our entomologists and foresters have hitherto been apparently to some extent ignorant of. For instance, a State entomologist in Pennsylvania has only recently discovered a new fruit destroyer in that State, the *Pyralis pyricol*, an insect which seems to confine its work of destruction chiefly to the pear tree. From Pennsylvania also comes word there will not be more than a fourth of a crop of peaches and a third of a crop of apples, involving an estimated loss of \$1,000,000 this year. The ground of pillage in some parts of the South is also a matter to which the Federal Government is directing attention. In Italy, pellagra, it is said, caused 1,775 deaths and 123 cases of insanity in 1906 and 1907.

In the parks the ravages of the white marked tussock moth are being met more effectively this year than last by the park authorities. Spraying the trees and shrubs with arsenate of lead has been generally resorted to, perhaps almost too freely. The better plan of attacking this enemy of tree vegetation is to fight the larvae at this time of the year and later on to gather the egg masses and burn them. After the tree has once been cleaned in this way a band of cotton around the trunk will prevent its reinfestation. Of course spraying at certain stages is very effective, but it is not the best method of pest control. As the insects are not so numerous as they are in the case of the white marked tussock moth, it is not so difficult to control them by other means. As to the Government's plan of warfare by the importation of parasites, that would sound better were it not for a recollection of certain facts in regard to such importations that is not wholly reassuring. Care should be taken that in ridding ourselves of one pest we may not be preparing the way for another, and that the extermination of the exterminator. Nature, as even entomologists may have noticed, sometimes does things that way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In my early life I stayed in New England, and I learned to make the real clam chowder, which is most delicious and quite unlike the so-called chowder of the present day. Small claims are made for the title of "chowder king," but the shells without heating them, as the flavor is much finer than when heated to open the shells. One-quarter pound of salt pork into small pieces, add a little pepper and the rest of the pork fat. Strain the broth from the clam and add to the contents of the kettle. Put in the clam, boil three minutes and add a cup of milk. A tablespoonful of four has been stirred until smooth. Have ready six Boston crackers, which have been split and slightly moistened with milk, and just before taking up the chowder add the crackers. E. L. BROWN, N. Y., July 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For the benefit of clamorous humanity, publish Croft's gem. BROOKLYN, July 24. CLAM CHOWDER—RECIPE. First chop your clams, along the ebbing edges. Of salt pork you'll find the precious wedges. Cut the fat into small pieces, and the rest of the pork fat. Strain the broth from the clam and add to the contents of the kettle. Put in the clam, boil three minutes and add a cup of milk. A tablespoonful of four has been stirred until smooth. Have ready six Boston crackers, which have been split and slightly moistened with milk, and just before taking up the chowder add the crackers. E. L. BROWN, N. Y., July 24.

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THE TAX OF INEQUITY.

Generally Condemned, but Silas Macbee stands with the "outsiders."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Now in these trying days of this memorable special session of Congress, when congratulations are due to a few faithful (or faithless) individuals for their interest and work in behalf of the unconstitutional tax of inequity, you did very well to call the attention of the public to the enthusiastic interest of Dr. Lyman Abbott and Hamilton Wright Mable of the *Outlook*. They have done conspicuous and lonely work for years in this measure, and they well deserve the editorial mention you have given them. But in recounting the services of these dauntless ones let us not forget the invaluable support and approval of none other than Silas Macbee of the *Chautauque*.

Silas Macbee approves the corporation income tax. Let no one overlook this fact when framing or uttering his own opinion. Mr. Macbee gave utterance to his approval when the measure was first introduced, and he reiterated this opinion in the issue of the *Chautauque* of June 28 when he declared that he knew from "high economic authority" of the great value of such a tax to secure the incident of the *Chautauque* of June 28. What is more remarkable is that Silas Macbee the expression of popular approval is so universal that even the voice of the "pariahs of privilege" is hushed. We did not know that before, but Silas says it is so it must be true.

My purpose in writing this is simply that due attention may be given to this weighty opinion of Mr. Macbee. That more reliance may be placed on the opinion of one such authority? Indeed, I think the debate is closed.

Mr. Silas Macbee, the editor of the *Chautauque*, is one of the greatest leaders in his own country. He is a man of great power and is an apostle of that religious philosophy known to some as "Christian socialism." He addressed the Pan-American Conference a year ago this month on that subject most exhaustively for more than an hour. Macbee was also one of the staunchest defenders of the famous Roosevelt Administration, in its most minute details, from approving the measure which the corporation income tax was introduced into the American code down to the very verbiage of the ex-President's coarse and intemperate message of January 31, 1908. In this connection it is worth noting that he stands on the corporation income tax, I do not mean to detract from the credit that rightfully belongs to Dr. Abbott and Dr. Mable—nor, indeed, can any word of mine take from the praise which will always belong to the distinguished editors of the *Outlook*. That calm, mild opinion, apparently so judicial in tone, yet so conclusive, suffused, too, so sweetly with religious conviction, and so full of the noble subject within the realm of human thought, which one finds from week to week in the *Outlook* can be equaled nowhere else. Their position in the journalistic field is unique.

But to return to the corporation tax, the subject is closed ever before the *Chautauque* and the *Outlook*. What though it is most inequitable in its incidence; what though the great majority of the intelligent press throughout the country is opposed to it; what though it is not the best method of pest control. As the insects are not so numerous as they are in the case of the white marked tussock moth, it is not so difficult to control them by other means. As to the Government's plan of warfare by the importation of parasites, that would sound better were it not for a recollection of certain facts in regard to such importations that is not wholly reassuring. Care should be taken that in ridding ourselves of one pest we may not be preparing the way for another, and that the extermination of the exterminator. Nature, as even entomologists may have noticed, sometimes does things that way.

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EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.

Not a Decrease in Liquor Drunk, but the Legally Made Product.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a letter recently in *The Sun* an advocate of laws prohibiting the production and sale of intoxicating liquors quotes the internal revenue returns showing a smaller production of taxed beer as proof that prohibition does prohibit.

Your correspondent evidently ignores the well known fact that a decreased consumption of tax paid liquors does not necessarily mean a decreased consumption of alcoholic beverages. It is notorious that in spite of all the efforts of the internal revenue preventive service large quantities of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors are illicitly produced and sold, not only by the "moonshiners" of remote country districts but also in the towns and cities. More than 10,000 illicit distilleries were seized during the last eight years, and it is conceded that this is only a small percentage of the illicit stills actually operated.

What happens under prohibition is simply that instead of drinking lawfully produced liquors, from which the Government derives revenue, the people who desire to indulge drink alcoholic compounds illicitly distilled or brewed. This is clearly shown by the police records of certain prohibition States, where the arrests for possession of illicit products, and thereby deprive the Government of revenue, while furnishing impure and dangerous compounds to the consumer.

NAVY LEAGUE RECRUITING.

Method of Obtaining Members Criticized.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The writer is in receipt of a circular from the Navy League of the United States. The circular bears the names of at least four distinguished and well known gentlemen, and the following statement:

General Blaisdell, president of the Navy League, wrote you some time ago advising you that one of the honorary vice-presidents of the league had proposed your name for membership, and asked your acceptance of the election, with a reply as to the class of membership which you might select.

I feel justified in supposing that General Blaisdell's communication may not have reached you, or has failed to receive your attention.

Field Secretary.

A card enclosed with the circular, and also the proposed admission card from the league for a "founder," to \$25 for "life membership, one payment," or \$5 per annum for a "contributing member." And the pamphlet enclosed with the circular and card, which is a black-faced heading, certain respectable movements intended to prevent enrollment, and to encourage the league to discontinue its dissemination and even mutiny in the existing personnel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: That "Forgetful" cannot combine his thoughts is very evident from the diffuse introduction to his letter. Has he ever tried to listen to a lady talk while he himself is thinking of something far different from her conversation?

"You can catch the gist of her letter," said Senator Fiske. The serious of the Senator from Maine came so unexpectedly that the Senate was convulsed with laughter.

What a rollicking sense of humor the Senators have!

A veteran soldier who "treated" an old comrade to a glass of beer in Washington State has been sent to jail for thirty days. Truly it requires a sacrifice to be hospitable under enlightened self-government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For the benefit of clamorous humanity, publish Croft's gem. BROOKLYN, July 24. CLAM CHOWDER—RECIPE. First chop your clams, along the ebbing edges. Of salt pork you'll find the precious wedges. Cut the fat into small pieces, and the rest of the pork fat. Strain the broth from the clam and add to the contents of the kettle. Put in the clam, boil three minutes and add a cup of milk. A tablespoonful of four has been stirred until smooth. Have ready six Boston crackers, which have been split and slightly moistened with milk, and just before taking up the chowder add the crackers. E. L. BROWN, N. Y., July 24.

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